

LITERARY NOTICES.

LONDON LABOR AND LONDON POOR. For sale by Frank Taylor, Pa. Avenue, Washington, D. C.

This useful and interesting work has reached the eleventh number. Those who wish to know how the poor labor and live in large cities, will find matter of deep interest in its pages. Much carefully prepared statistical information is interspersed with interesting personal narratives of the struggling poor. Want of accurate and reliable information as to the needs of these classes is one of the greatest obstacles to their efficient relief. Give the wealthy classes a clear idea of what is wanted; give them the assurance that their money will not be thrown away, and there will be no lack of generous supplies. We commend this work to the careful perusal of those who have formed their notions of the vagrants of London from Dickens's highly-colored pictures of low life in that city.

KNICKERBOCKER. December, 1851. For sale by William Adam, Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington. This number closes the thirty-third volume. It has the usual amount of pleasant reading. "The New Spire at Innsfield," and the "Adventure on Coney Hard, a Transcript from Ancient Chronicle," are very good. The last named will please the lovers of fun. The Editor's table affords the usual variety. We observe that the price of the Knickerbocker is reduced from five to three dollars—a circumstance which we doubt not will contribute greatly to its popularity. The editor announces a series of articles from Ik Marvel, the author of "Reveries of a Bachelor."

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE. December, 1851. For sale by Taylor & Maury, Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington.

This number has an attractive table of contents. The "Submarine Telegraph" is a capital article upon the achievements of modern science. "A Legend of Gibraltar" is a highly amusing sketch. "Autumn Politics," "The Master Thief," "German Letters from Paris," and the "Drama of Henry Taylor," are among the other articles.

NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE. December, 1851. For sale by Taylor & Maury, Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington.

This number has a fine variety of contents, historical sketches, travels, biographies, tales, poetry, editorials, and the fashions. There are some fine illustrations of the Boston Tea Party and Napoleon Bonaparte. Also, a Sketch of the Life of Kosuth, with a portrait.

DAN MARBLE. By Falconbridge. New York: De Witt & Davenport. For sale by W. Adam, Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington.

A biographical sketch of the famous humorist, containing many diverting reminiscences. It is an amusing volume.

KOSUTH AND THE HUNGARIAN WAR. Philadelphia: H. C. Peck. For sale as above.

The booksellers understand the market, and everybody now desires to know something about Hungary. The *National Intelligencer* styles Kosuth "Governor of the Huns and descendant of Attila." This little volume will show who the Hungarians are, whence they came, what they have done. It is not recorded that Kosuth is a descendant of Attila; although it were far more honorable to have him for a progenitor than Cain. There is a large family of that pedigree.

SIXTEEN MONTHS AT THE GOLD MINES. By Daniel B. Woods. New York: Harper & Brothers. For sale by Frank Taylor, Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Woods speaks from experience, having been employed for sixteen months in the gold mines of California. He presents a vivid picture of the life of a miner, certainly not a very attractive one to men of mature age and quiet tastes. One motive the author had in writing was to persuade all who are doing well enough at home, to stay there. Of course he cannot expect his advice to be followed. The more hardships and vicissitudes in a miner's life, the more it affects the imagination, and arouses the daring of the young and adventurous. The young man of spirit and energy likes to measure his strength against the lion in his way.

Mr. Woods's work is a useful and entertaining one.

THE HARPSICORD. Or Universal Collection of Sacred Music. By Leonard Marshall and Henry N. Stone.

The senior editor informs us that for the last ten years he has been engaged in composing and arranging music, with a view ultimately to bring it before the public. The great body of music in this new work is said to be new; and it contains, besides several fine compositions, by Dr. William Russell, never before published in this country. We commend it to our musical readers.

THE MODEL ARCHITECT. By Samuel Sloan, Architect. Philadelphia: E. S. Jones & Co. For sale by Taylor & Maury, Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C.

We have received No. V of this very elegant work. It has already been noticed in our columns. It is to be issued in twenty-four numbers, forming two superb quarto volumes, and containing complete accounts, both practical and general, of everything connected with domestic architecture. Its illustrations are numerous, beautiful, and costly.

THE YOUNG CHRISTIAN. By Jacob Abbott. Published by the Harpers, New York. For sale by Frank Taylor, Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington.

This is the first volume of a series of three, designed for the benefit of young people and others, beginning a Christian life. The main purpose is to enforce the practice, not discuss the theory of religion. Its style is simple, its tone sublimed, its illustrations are plain and pertinent. The work is illustrated with numerous beautiful engravings.

THE HISTORY OF THE RESTORATION OF THE MONARCHY IN FRANCE. By Alphonse De Lamartine. Published and for sale as above.

Lamartine is too much of a poet to be a politician, too much of a politician to be a historian, too much of a historian to be a biographer, too much of a biographer to be a novelist, too much of a novelist to be a poet.

We have yet received only the first volume of this work.

THE NORTH BRITISH QUARTERLY. Published by Leonard Scott & Co., New York. For sale by Taylor & Maury, Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington.

The North British Quarterly for November contains several able articles, among them three of very general interest—one on the Peace Movement, another on the Principles of Taxation, the third on the Re-awakening of the Christian Life in Germany.

foreign quarters, which have been in operation in this country for twenty years, and are constantly increasing their circulation. The reduction of postage removes one obstacle to their more general patronage. Blackwood's Magazine now costs, for any distance under 800 miles, only nine cents a quarter; and a quarterly, for the same distance, only four cents. No one, desirous of keeping up with the literature and politics of the Old World, should be without them.

THE PLANO FORTÉ. Boston: J. P. Jewett & Co. For sale by Taylor & Maury, Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C.

A complete and thorough instructor in the piano forte. It is compiled by Manuel Ferrer, principally from the works of Hunter, Burgmüller, Bertini, Beyer, Czerny, Herz, &c. The work is very neatly and handsomely printed.

THE AMERICAN WHIG REVIEW. November and December, 1851. New York: D. W. Hilly.

The American Whig Review is published every month, and like Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, aims to unite literature and politics. It is conducted with ability, and the numbers before us give us a favorable idea of its tone, though its general political views are not in harmony with our creed.

In the November number there is a very liberal article on Hungary and Kosuth, in which the various stages of reform in Hungary, up to the time of the open rupture with Austria, are truthfully exhibited, and the injustice and perversity of the latter fully exposed. In the same number is an interesting article on Journalism in New York, followed, in the December number, by one on Journalism in London.

The price of the Review is five dollars a year, in advance.

APLETON'S MECHANICS MAGAZINE. No. 12. The publishers of this instructive monthly are highly encouraged by the patronage they have received for it the present year, and announce their purpose, on commencing the new volume in January, to enlarge it to quarto size.

MECHANICAL ARTS. No. 12. The publishers of this instructive monthly are highly encouraged by the patronage they have received for it the present year, and announce their purpose, on commencing the new volume in January, to enlarge it to quarto size.

MEMOIRS OF THE WAR OF INDEPENDENCE IN HUNGARY. By General Klapka. In 2 vols. London: Charles Gilpin.

We are indebted to C. & A. Tabor, of New Bedford, Massachusetts, for a copy of the London edition of Klapka's Memoirs. We are not aware that any American edition has yet been issued; and this is quite inexplicable, as the work is valuable for the important record it contains, besides possessing the peculiar interest belonging to the personal memoirs of a man of action, energy, and gallantry. General Klapka was one of the best soldiers of Hungary, and his defence of Komorn is a brilliant chapter in history. Had George possessed his fidelity and patriotism, Hungary might have escaped ruin.

The Memoirs show that the fall of Hungary was attributable more to the ambitions and dissensions of a few of the Hungarian chiefs, than to the power of its enemies.

THE TREASON CASES.

Some of our readers seem in doubt as to the disposition of the Christians Treason cases. The Government has been baffled—the prosecution abandoned. After the charge of Judge Grier in the case of Hanaway, Mr. Ashmead, United States District Attorney, entered a *nolle prosequi* on all the remaining indictments for Treason.

The doctrine of constructive treason, as we hoped, found no favor with the American People; and the Administration, after all the premature bluster of its special organ, (the *Republic*), shrunk at last from the odious responsibility of urging the establishment in this country of the bloody doctrines of Jeffreys.

THE ABOLITIONISTS AND KOSUTH.

"We think that we can comprehend the motive which induces the *National Era*, and other rank Abolition papers, to adopt the cause which Mr. Kosuth advocates. They look some-thing like a man who, to get rid of a bad debt, has taken to selling his own goods." This is the substance of a recent article in the *National Era*, and it is a fair specimen of the kind of reasoning which is to be found in the columns of that paper.

The Abolitionists are not unanimous in their opinions respecting Kosuth. They were all disposed to honor him, before his arrival, as an illustrious champion of Freedom, but since then they have divided. Mr. Garrison, and others of his class, denounce him as false and apostate, because he does not openly declare himself against Slavery. They even protest against his visiting the South, which they hold to be a betrayal of the cause of Freedom.

Mr. Tappan, and the great majority of Anti-Slavery men, sympathize with the rest of the country, regarding his past life as furnishing abundant evidence of his sincere devotion to Freedom, and they do not seek or desire from him any declaration of his views which would implicate him in the question of Slavery in this country, or in any other domestic question.

If they are more earnest in their regard for Kosuth than others, it is not because they expect to use him, or derive any particular advantage from him, or to make his policy the basis of any movement against slavery; but because their habitual hatred of oppression, their habitual reverence to Human Rights in all their policies and religion, lead them naturally to sympathize with and sustain all liberal minds, and all champions of Freedom, whatever the field of conflict.

The *Baltimore Clipper* cannot appreciate the men whom it assumes to criticize. Does it really imagine that we advocate Emancipation because the slaves have a black skin? We go for it because the slaves are men—and we wage war against Oppression in Europe, because the victims of Oppression there are men. Does the *Clipper* understand that? If it does, then it has the key to our admiration of Kosuth, and our sympathy with men, of whatever clime, who strike for Liberty.

ILLINOIS STATE WING CONVENTION.

This body met at Springfield on the 22d inst. It was determined to be independent of the national candidates for State officers, but the holding of another on the first Monday in June was recommended. The following named gentlemen were selected as delegates to the Whig National Convention:

Delegates at Large. E. B. Washburn, of Joe Davis county. Benjamin S. Edwards, of Sangamon county. Joseph Neff, of Edgar county. Joseph Gillespie, of Madison county.

District Delegates. 1st district, F. Wingate, 2d district, C. D. Platt; 3d district, T. Marshall; 4th district, George W. Meeker; 5th district, George C. Bestor; 6th district, Nathaniel Belcher; 7th district, William Jayne.

It was decided that the delegation cast a unanimous vote for President and Vice President, to be decided by a majority of the delegates in attendance.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

RIO DE JANEIRO, October 1, 1851.

To the Editor of the *National Era*.

Since my arrival in this country, I have heard and read so much that is interesting on the subject of Slavery and the Slave Trade, that some account of it may not be without value to you at home. The position of Brazil, and the state of public sentiment in relation to these questions, is sufficiently peculiar to merit a notice in this and the other chief cities, which, though too late for present action, were well received, even with the avowal that they were intended as an entering wedge of ultimate emancipation. This, while the Capital of the United States is legislating for the expulsion of free blacks from the limits, that of Brazil is meditating only the expulsion of slaves.

There are grave obstacles, however, to emancipation in this country, founded in the deep-rooted prejudices of a people long accustomed to the service of slaves, the supposed difficulty of obtaining a sufficient supply of free labor, and on other considerations, some of which are peculiar to Brazil. So that, although the emancipationists may perhaps flatter themselves that the traffic is virtually ended, they have yet to hold their ground before them to the gradual extinction of Slavery. There are not, however, who will not shrink from the task, whose principles have been hardened by the fire of persecution, and whose abilities have been sharpened by the exercise of free discussion. They have a weekly paper here, called *Pharos*, which is well supported, and advocating the most uncompromising abolition doctrines. There is a smaller paper, called *The Abolitionist*, also printed here. A society has been formed, a sort of intelligence establishment, for the purpose of supplying free laborers to those who prefer them to slaves. Men are to be seen in the streets with a conspicuous badge, marked "Free Labor," on their heads. The custom-house and some of the arsenals are now systematically served by free labor alone. Yet no danger seems to be apprehended from the "incendiary" documents which are being distributed, there are now a hundred and ten thousand slaves out of two hundred and fifty thousand composing the population of the city proper.

To avoid misapprehension, it should be observed, that while the two questions of the suppression of the Slave Trade, and the emancipation of the slaves, are both being agitated, the former is the more important, and the latter the more difficult.

As to the traffic, it is pretty well made up of a small number of the most degraded and abandoned negroes, who are being sold, not from principle, more from interest, and perhaps more than all from a dread of its future consequences. It has been only through the influence of the Portuguese residents, commanding the purse strings and much of the talent and energy of the country, that it has survived so long. But in regard to Emancipation, public sentiment is comparatively but now beginning to develop, the efforts and arguments of the Anti-Slavery party having hitherto been mainly directed to the suppression of the traffic, as an indispensable preliminary step.

The preliminary step, however, is a question which cannot, therefore, be predicted with much confidence, especially by a stranger. But it seems by no means impossible that the young empire of Brazil may lead her boasted Anglo-Saxon Republic in the way of emancipation, and that the day of freedom, of the millions of Jefferson, may fall the same day on the millions of Brazil.

Yours, &c.

LESTER FROM GRACE GREENWOOD.

PHILADELPHIA, December 20, 1851.

DEAR DOCTOR BATES:—I have so long been an absentee from your columns, that I hardly know whether my old place will be accorded to me, if I presume to claim it. Throughout the month, since I left my Western home, journeying and numerous occupations have filled up my time, to the entire exclusion of literature. I could not, therefore, but feel that I was not doing you justice, and I am now endeavoring to make good my default.

I spent two days with my friends in Providence, most pleasantly. In New York, I stopped with my traveling companion, Miss P., at the Irving House, which I left before the close of the week. I was very glad to see you, and to hear of your health, and to see you in person. I was very glad to see you, and to hear of your health, and to see you in person.

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twenty whites to three blacks. Indeed it is evident, from discussions in the Legislature, from the admissions of Cabinet Ministers, and from various other indications, that while thinking men in the country do not accept the South Carolina theory of the blessing of Slavery, they also reject that other doctrine, so rife with us, of the *impracticability* of peaceful abolition. Many proofs of this might be adduced, among which was the introduction, at the late session, of a project for the discussion of the subject in this and the other chief cities, which, though too late for present action, were well received, even with the avowal that they were intended as an entering wedge of ultimate emancipation. This, while the Capital of the United States is legislating for the expulsion of free blacks from the limits, that of Brazil is meditating only the expulsion of slaves.

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LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

NEW YORK, December 29, 1851.

The steamer *Prometheus* has arrived, in eight days from San Juan, with 285 passengers, \$63,000 in gold, and \$500,000 in the hands of her passengers. She arrived at San Juan on the 16th inst., and brings San Francisco dates to December 1st, which were brought by the steamer *Independence*.

And, from Los Angeles, dated November 23d, states that the Indians from the Colorado, Antonio, Tortosa, &c., were about making a simultaneous attack upon San Diego, Los Angeles, Santa Barbara, &c., and great apprehensions were felt by the citizens. Guards had been stationed, and active preparations made to give the Indians a warm reception.

The project of establishing a new State in Southern California meets with but little favor, if the San Francisco papers correctly represent public sentiment on the subject. They assert that the great mass of the people are opposed to any such movement, and that it is merely the work of political demagogues.

A large quantity of coal had been discovered at Port Oxford.

The Indians continue to give much trouble in Oregon.

The usual number of murders and robberies are reported from different sections of the State.

The Boundary Commissioners were at Jackson on the 20th of October, and would move next day towards the Gila.

Strong probabilities existed of a war between the Southern Indians and the whites. Several murders had been committed on the Colorado by the Indians, and robberies were bold and frequent.

VERY LATEST FROM FRANCE.

BOSTON, December 28, 1851.

The Royal mail steamer *Canada*, from Liverpool, via Halifax, arrived here on the morning of the 25th, and left soon after for Liverpool.

London, December 13, 1851.

We have, by electric telegraph, dates from Paris to last evening.

General Faurie's resignation was promoted, by decree, to the Marshal of France.

A decree has definitely constituted the Consultative Commission formed by the decree of the 21st inst.

The President of the Republic will preside at the Commission, which is Vice President.

A decree authorizing the collection of taxes and excise duties until the 1st of April next, conformable to the existing one, has been published.

IMPORTANT FROM BUENOS AYRES.

BOSTON, December 29, 1851.

By an arrival here to-day, we have Buenos Ayres dates to the 3d of November. Urquiza was at Montevideo, preparing to leave for Buenos Ayres. His army was said to be twenty thousand strong, and would be ready to march in about six weeks. Rosas was making every exertion, by the impressment of men, to meet him. It was the general impression that Rosas would be overthrown.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 23.

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